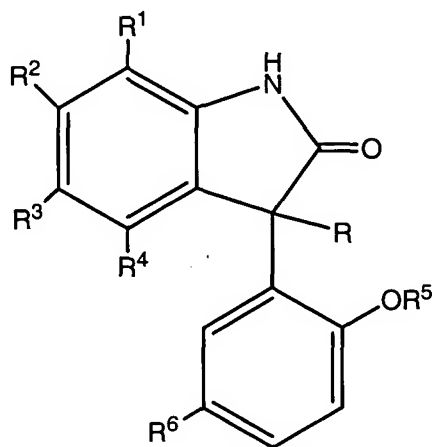


5 **What is Claimed:**

1. A method of treatment or inhibition of hyperactive gastric motility in a mammal, the method comprising administering to a mammal in need thereof a pharmacologically effective amount of a compound of the formula:

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wherein:

R is hydrogen, hydroxy or fluoro;

15 R<sup>1</sup>, R<sup>2</sup>, R<sup>3</sup> and R<sup>4</sup> each are independently hydrogen, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkyl, halogen, trifluoromethyl, phenyl, p-methylphenyl or p-trifluoromethylphenyl; or R<sup>1</sup> and R<sup>2</sup>, R<sup>2</sup> and R<sup>3</sup> or R<sup>3</sup> and R<sup>4</sup> are joined together to form a benzo-fused ring;

R<sup>5</sup> is hydrogen or C<sub>1-4</sub> alkyl; and

R<sup>6</sup> is chlorine or trifluoromethyl;

or a nontoxic pharmaceutically acceptable salt, solvate or hydrate thereof.

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2. The method of treatment Claim 1 wherein the compound is selected from:

(±)-3-(5-Chloro-2-methoxyphenyl)-1,3-dihydro-3-hydroxy-6-(trifluoromethyl)-2H-indol-2-one;

25 (±)-3-(5-Chloro-2-methoxyphenyl)-1,3-dihydro-6-(trifluoromethyl)-2H-indol-2-one;

(±)-3-(5-Chloro-2-hydroxyphenyl)-1,3-dihydro-3-hydroxy-6-(trifluoromethyl)-2H-indol-2-one;

(±)-3-(5-Chloro-2-hydroxyphenyl)-1,3-dihydro-6-(trifluoromethyl)-2H-indol-2-one;

- 5 (±)-3-(5-Chloro-2-hydroxyphenyl)-4,6-dichloro-1,3-dihydro-3-hydroxy-2H-indol-2-one;  
 (±)-3-(5-Chloro-2-hydroxyphenyl)-1,3-dihydro-3-hydroxy-7-(trifluoromethyl)-2H-indol-2-one;  
 (±)-3-(5-Chloro-2-hydroxyphenyl)-1,3-dihydro-3-hydroxy-4-trifluoromethyl-2H-indol-2-one;  
 10 (±)-1,3-Dihydro-3-hydroxy-3-[2-hydroxy-5-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]-6-(trifluoromethyl)-2H-indol-2-one;  
 (±)-3-(5-Chloro-2-hydroxyphenyl)-1,3-dihydro-3-hydroxy-4,6-bis(trifluoromethyl)-2H-indol-2-one;  
 15 (-)-3-(5-Chloro-2-methoxyphenyl)-1,3-dihydro-3-hydroxy-6-(trifluoromethyl)-2H-indol-2-one;  
 (±)-3-(5-Chloro-2-hydroxyphenyl)-1,3-dihydro-3-hydroxy-6-(trifluoromethyl)-2H-indol-2-one;  
 (-)-3-(5-Chloro-2-hydroxyphenyl)-1,3-dihydro-3-hydroxy-6-(trifluoromethyl)-2H-indol-2-one;  
 20 (±)-3-(5-Chloro-2-methoxyphenyl)-1,3-dihydro-3-fluoro-6-(trifluoromethyl)-2H-indol-2-one;  
 (±)-3-(5-Chloro-2-hydroxyphenyl)-1,3-dihydro-3-hydroxy-2H-benz[g]indol-2-one;  
 (±)-3-(5-Chloro-2-hydroxyphenyl)-1,3-dihydro-6-phenyl-2H-indol-2-one;  
 25 (±)-3-(5-Chloro-2-hydroxyphenyl)-1,3-dihydro-2H-benz[g]indol-2-one;  
 (±)-3-(5-Chloro-2-methoxyphenyl)-1,3-dihydro-3-fluoro-6-phenyl-2H-indol-2-one;  
 (±)-3-(5-Chloro-2-methoxyphenyl)-1,3-dihydro-3-fluoro-6-iodo-2H-indol-2-one;  
 (±)-3-(5-Chloro-2-hydroxyphenyl)-1,3-dihydro-6-(4-methylphenyl)-2H-indol-2-one;  
 (±)-3-(5-Chloro-2-methoxyphenyl)-1,3-dihydro-3-fluoro-7-(trifluoromethyl)-2H-indol-2-one;  
 30 one;  
 (±)-3-(5-Chloro-2-hydroxyphenyl)-1,3-dihydro-2H-benz[e]indol-2-one;  
 (±)-3-(5-Chloro-2-methoxyphenyl)-1,3-dihydro-3-fluoro-5-methyl-2H-indol-2-one;  
 (±)-3-(5-Chloro-2-methoxyphenyl)-1,3-dihydro-3-fluoro-4,6-bis(trifluoromethyl)-2H-indol-2-one;  
 35 (±)-5-Bromo-3-(5-chloro-2-methoxyphenyl)-1,3-dihydro-3-fluoro-2H-indol-2-one;

- 5 (±)-3-(5-Chloro-2-hydroxyphenyl)-1,3-dihydro-6-[4-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]-2H-indol-2-one;  
(±)-3-(5-Chloro-2-hydroxyphenyl)-1,3-dihydro-2H-indol-2-one;  
(±)-5-Bromo-3-(5-chloro-2-methoxyphenyl)-1,3-dihydro-3-hydroxy-2H-indol-2-one;  
(±)-3-(5-Chloro-2-hydroxyphenyl)-4,6-dichloro-1,3-dihydro-2H-indol-2-one;  
10 (±)-3-(5-Chloro-2-methoxyphenyl)-1,3-dihydro-3-hydroxy-6-iodo-2H-indol-2-one;  
(±)-3-(5-Chloro-hydroxyphenyl)-1,3-dihydro-6-iodo-2H-indol-2-one;  
(±)-3-(5-Chloro-2-methoxyphenyl)-1,3-dihydro-3-hydroxy-2H-benz[f]indol-2-one;  
(±)-3-(5-Chloro-2-hydroxyphenyl)-1,3-dihydro-3-hydroxy-2H-benz[f]indol-2-one; or  
(±)-3-(5-Chloro-2-hydroxyphenyl)-1,3-dihydro-2H-benz[f]indol-2-one;  
15 or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt form thereof.

3. The method of Claim 1 wherein the mammal is a human.

4. The method of Claim 1 wherein the mammal is feline or canine.

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5. The method of Claim 1 wherein the hyperactive gastric motility in a mammal is associated with inflammatory bowel disease.

6. The method of Claim 1 wherein the hyperactive gastric motility in a  
25 mammal is associated with Crohn's disease.